



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTE ON THE GENUS KUHLLIA.

BY THEODORE GILL.

The genus *Dules* was first named by Cuvier and Valenciennes in 1829. in the *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* (III, 111), for fishes resembling *Centropristes*, but distinguished by the presence of only six branchiostegal rays. The genus is divided into two sections, the first with three points to the opercle and an undivided dorsal (as in *Centropristes*) and the second with two points to the opercle and an emarginate dorsal. The name has been restricted to the first section for many years, and for the second section (not related to *Centropristes*) the generic name *Kuhllia*, given by Gill in 1861, has been used. Recently, however, Mr. Henry W. Fowler, in the *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1906 (p. 510), has contended that *Kuhllia* "is superseded by *Dules* Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, ed. 2, II, 1829, p. 147 (type *Centropomus rupestris* Lacépède by first species)."

Cuvier in the *Règne Animal* especially refers, in a footnote, to the "*Dules auriga* Cuv. et Val., III, li," etc., and that work was published in advance of the *Règne Animal*. In accordance with Mr. Fowler's own principles, then, *Kuhllia* should be retained as well as the family name *Kuhllidæ*, and not *Dules* and *Duleidæ* (or *Dulidæ*).

Mr. Fowler also remarks that "the specific name of the species generally known as *Kuhllia malo* should be "*Dules mato* Lesson, *Voy. aut. Mond. Coquille*, Zool., III, 1830 (March 22, 1828),¹ p. 223, thus having priority over *Dules malo* Valenciennes, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, VII, 1831, p. 360."

Inasmuch, however, as Lesson, at the place cited, especially quotes "*Dules malo* Cuv., *Poiss.*, t. VII, p. 479," it is obvious that the volume in question (VII) must have been set up and published before the description by Lesson was even in print, notwithstanding the dates of the title-pages.

It may be added that the proper indigenous Tahitian name of the *Kuhllia* appears to have been *Mato* and not *Malo*, and Cuvier's name may have resulted from a typographical error, in which case *Kuhllia mato* would be the correct form.

¹ It is not evident what is meant by the date "March 22, 1828"; certainly the volume of the *Coquille* could not have been published then.